



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

***Carteria corallicola* sp. nov.**

Stems 2-3.5 dm. tall, rather slender, fleshy: basal leaves 2-7 cm. long; blades nearly linear, narrowed at both ends, often curved: spike of flowers rather inconspicuous, erect: lateral sepals linear-lanceolate to broadly linear, 6.5-7.5 mm. long, green or greenish-yellow: petals linear or nearly so, yellowish-green or greenish-white: lip oval to orbicular-oval, 6-7 mm. long, the body yellowish, with the crests extending to the base of the middle lobe, the lobes magenta, or magenta-pink at the tips: anther magenta: mature fruit not seen.

In pinelands, Everglade Keys, Florida. Also in the Bahamas. Type collected about two miles northeast of the point where the old trail crosses Long Prairie, October 31, 1906, J. K. Small, J. J. Carter, A. A. Eaton.

Carteria is related to *Triphora*, but differs in the position of the flowers, and the lip, as described above, and in the short column, the prominently 3-lobed stigma which is thick and spongy at the base, and the inconspicuous anther-connective.

J. K. SMALL

REVIEWS

Collins' *The Green Algae of North America* *

American students of the fresh-water algae and of the marine Chlorophyceae have welcomed the appearance of Collins' descriptive work on the green algae of North America, which treatise they have now been able to put to a practical test for about a year. This dignified book of four hundred octavo pages and eighteen plates begins with an Introduction, in which are discussed the scope of the work, the present status of our knowledge of this group of plants, and methods of collecting, preserving, and studying the algae. The author has used the term "green algae" in the broad familiar sense, instead of trying to make it conterminous with the "Chlorophyceae" of most modern authors. However, the Desmidiaceae are omitted as constituting a proper specialty of their own on account of their numbers and peculiar characters and the Characeae are left out owing to their slight affinities with the green algae in the narrower sense. The class Heterokontae, proposed by Luther in 1899 and adopted a little

* Collins, Frank Shipley. *The Green Algae of North America*. Tufts College Studies (Scientific Series) 2: 79-480. pl. 1-18. Jl 1909.

later by Bohlin, Blackman and Tansley, West, and Oltmanns, has been accepted as a group coördinate with the Chlorophyceae, though the author has followed Luther, and Oltmanns, in keeping the Vaucheriaceae in the Chlorophyceae rather than Bohlin, and Blackman and Tansley, in transferring them to the Heterokontae. The Flagellates are excluded and the Conjugatae find themselves again under the Chlorophyceae, as with West.

Keys to the families, genera, and species add much to the working value of the book, as do, also, the one hundred and sixty good figures illustrating most of the principal genera. References to the more important literature and to exsiccatae assist the reader to further information as to points of special or critical interest.

A carping critic might find now and then in Mr. Collins' work a few features to mention unfavorably, but that would doubtless be more or less true of every book of the sort that was ever published or that ever will be published. Some of the keys to the species, notably that to the species *Penicillus*, omit the more distinctive and diagnostic specific characters or translocate them in such a way that the student would be often misled in an attempt to determine species by their aid. *Rhipocephalus oblongus* (Decaisne) Kützing, known only from the Bahamas, is omitted altogether. This is evidently a distinct species, often much resembling *Penicillus capitatus* in habit and much weakening the generic distinction of *Rhipocephalus* from *Penicillus*. And there are in the work slips and inaccuracies of a less important character, such as the accidental attributing of figure 148 (*Acicularia Schenckii*) to Börgesen rather than to the present reviewer. But occasional omissions and lapses are of course inevitable in a work of the size and scope of the present one. In bringing together in a single volume and in the English language the descriptions of the green algae of North America, Mr. Collins has done much to stimulate and facilitate the study of this interesting group of plants and American students of the algae will not be slow in acknowledging their great indebtedness to him.

MARSHALL A. HOWE